points, basing this, however, on their own interpretation of them. This authority admitted that the President had in specific uniters coming under a general application of his principles sought to plate one interpretation and the Allies another.

Think President's Case Wenk.

But because of the nebulousness of the fourteen points it is contended that the Allies are as much entitled to their interpretation as the President is to his. The view taken in some circles is that the President would have a weak case with his own people for leaving the conference, because it could be shown that he had already offered to compromise if not to discard some of the principal points. Open covenants and self-determination are mentioned in this

Although two meetings of the Coun cil of Four were held to-day little was accomplished. The council met this morning at the home of Premier Lloyd George, with President Wilson in attendance. The later meeting arranged for this afternoon was post-

the President. After the meeting of Premier Orlando, Col. E. M. House, Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George at the house of the last Lloyd George at the nouse of the last ing of an inter-allied commission to denamed it was stated that all were close together, but that the President and the American mission might leave if nothing was accomplished this week.

It is believed, this newspaper also states, that Geneva has been definitely chosen as the seat of the Society of Nations. The plan for a triumphal parade in Paris along the Champa Elysee has apparently been abandoned it says.

Think Wilson Will Stav.

The fact is that not a soul here believes that such a thing will hap-With so much at stake for himself the President will remain in Paris until he is convinced that there is absolutely no chance for an agreement. His financial advisers believe there will be an agreement. They like many others, entirely discredit the idea that any nation is going to leave the Peace Conference before the treaty is presented to the Germans. According to the present pro-

gramme the George Washington is to arrive here about April 17, which will allow ample time for further discussion. The President is represented by some of his friends as planning to hold the transport at Brest in case a need arises to take back the American mission and the fourteen points. Naturally every effort is made by them to picture the President as fighting for a peace of justice in conformity with the principles accepted by the Allies in the armistice.

Becall Wilson's Assertions.

other hand, attention was called today to the President's repeated assertions that chaos would result if thorough investigation of German resources and their reports are assumed America did not stand by the Allies to be statements of cold facts which and the question is asked how the President would recencile such a more with his return to the United States.

There are indications that the allied

Emphasis is put on the fact that allow the order to the George Washington to be put out in any official If an agreement is reached in the next few days, some of these diplomats said, the President might receive credit for having brought it

Paris Press Optimistic.

Although every newspaper in Paris knew yesterday of the George Washington incident only one comments on it. The Journal says:

There was great excitement yesterday among the American clan over the news that President Wilson had called to Brest the passenger ship George Washington, which he uses as a yacht. How could the President consider leaving Paris when the end of the elaborate preliminary negotiation with the Germans, the liquidation of the successions of the Hapsburgs and the Grand Turk and so many other questions promise long hours of work for the diplomats? The wildest deductions have been made, but no one believed that President Wilson wished merely to advertise his haste to get done with it. That is too simple.

It is noteworthy that practically all the newspapers here to-day take an extremely optimistic view of the out-

FRICTION IS DENIED BY PARIS JOURNALS

American Delegates Say Situ-

ation Is Improved. By the Associated Press.

Panis, April 8 .- The first question taken up to-day at the forenoon session of the Council of Four, at which Col. House represented President Wilson, was indicate that they are within a few miles that of procedure. This was considered of the city. in an effort to accelerate the work of

It was said by American members of the Peace Conference to-day that the general situation was improved somewhat because of the agreement reached by the Commission on Reparations on the main features of the reparations on the main features of the reparations question, leaving only a few unessential details for adjustment.

The views of President Wilson's attitude on French claims before the Peace.

tude on French claims before the Peace Conference put forth by "certain Amer-ican circles" are declared by the Matin to-day to be "entirely fantastic." Pres-ident Wilson, the Matin says, is consci-entiously studying the final details of the preliminary peace.

the preliminary peace.

The Petit Parisies comments in much the same vein, emphatically denying for repairs and alterations designed to that there are differences between the French and American delogations, especially regarding financial questions, as

33 Bolshevik Plotters Put to Death in Pinsk

WARSAW, April 7 (delayed). -Thirty-three Bolshevists were put to death at Pinsk, on the eastern frontier of Poland Saturday. They were charged with plotting an uprising to overpower the weakened garrison and to seize the city.

allied commission, composed of Americans, British and French, is conducting an inquiry and may send a special mission

to Pinsk from Warsaw. Some reports which have reached Warsaw place the number of executions as high as 250, but Col. Francis E. Fronczak Health Commissioner of Buffalo, who was in Pinsk at the time for the American Red Cross, fixes the number at thirty-three.

days before the work of the conference

was to have taken up the completed days, however.

Strange inconsistencies appear in the various statements issued during the day by those supposedly close to

The Echo de Poris says it is able to state that the solution of the reparations question reached by the conferees pro-vides for complete reparation. The plan, it adds, calls for the annual meet-

apparently been abandoned, it says.

WILSON'S SHIP IS

Continued from First Page

threats, whether serious ones or mere "bluff." Italy's repeated, threats to withdraw unless awarded Flume were

cited as an example, too.

One of the reasons urged as precluding the probability of the President actually forsaking the Paris conference and seeking peace with the Central Powers on independent terms is the fact that by an doing the President would hat by so doing the President would be to a great extent antagonising the Allies and virtually giving his project for a League of Nations its death blow. crisis of yesterday was precipi-by the continued refusal of Premier Clemenceau to accept figures pre sented by British and American experts regarding the amount which Germany would be able to pay by way of repara-

pie that he is ready to make a fight for the fulfilment of promises he has made in order that it may clearly be be understood that the British and Amer-icans are responsible for any whittling down of reparation demands.

The financial committees have made a

negotiators fully realize that President Wilson is being held responsible not the President was unwilling even to only for the ultimate success of the conference but for the speed now demanded in concluding peace. Likewise there are signs that the negotiators are seekform, but it was spread around among the correspondents without any one assuming autnority for it.

If an expression is resched in the signs that the negotiators are seen and advantage by bringing about delays which can be eliminated most conveniently by yielding to the demands made.

WILSON TO RETURN, REPORT IN LONDON

Political Situation Here Said to Be Cause.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN and the Public Ledger. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved

Coppright, 1919; and rights reserved.

London, April 8.—Late editions of the evening papers publish messages from Paris and New York purporting to confirm positively the news that President Wilson is returning to Washington before the conclusion of peace, leaving Mr. Lansing and Col. House to conclude and size.

and sign it.

It is represented his political supporters say his return is imperative owing to the political situation in the United

ODESSA REPORTED CAPTURED BY REDS

Ukrainian Mission Appeals to Wilson for Aid.

By the Associated Press. Panis, April 8 .- The Ukrainian Soviet

troops have captured Odessa, according to advices from Kiev transmitted by wireless from Moscow under date of April 7. The news has not been officially

Late despatches indicated that Bol-

Budarest, April 6 (delayed).—Forces commanded by Simon Petiura, the peas-ant leader of Ukraine, are said to be menacing Kiev. Reports received here

By the Associated Press

COPENHAGEN, April 8.- The West

LANE OF SHIPS FOR FLIERS.

Two More Being Prepared for Duty During Atlantic Flight.

French and American delogations, especially regarding financial questions, as has been declared.

The Paris newspapers as a whole representation of the proposed transatiantic flight of many aviators have mently as a support of the proposed transatiantic flight of many aviators have made at the

sterate, the view that it will be several mavy yard to-day.

HUNGARY'S PLIGHT

munist Move to Scare Allies, Charge.

POPULATION DISGUSTED HE ADMITS FLOGGINGS

Nationalization, Say Budapest Residents.

By the Associated Press BUDAPHET, April 7 (delayed).-It is considered certain here that the Comof Bolshevism and thereby draw attention to the situation in Hungary. It deep rooted and determined and has ex-

All who dare, from waiters to manu facturers, inform the correspondent that none but a few madmen in Budapest want nationalisation of property and other similar Communist schemes.

Tries to Deceive People. Bela Kun, in speeches yesterday and to-day, attempted to make the people believe that the visit here of Gen. Smuta, the special allied Commissioner to Hun-gary, was a recognition of the aims of the Communist Government.

It is reported in some quarters that Gen. Smuts came here with authority to adjust new boundary lines for Hun-gary under the armistice, but that he left here for Paris by way of Prague

without doing so.

Count Albert Apponyl, the last Hungarian Premier under the old regime and
a member of one of the oldest and
wealthiest families, is living since the
Communists gained control of the Govcomment in a modest two story house, with his wife, two daughters and a governess and also with two families which the Government has billeted on them. It is said the Government intends to place other families in the house. ducing the Appenyl family to the use of

Hopes to Retain His Study.

The Count, who is 72 years old, hope do which the Communists may class as intellectual. The old statesman is still vigorous. His study contains many photographs commemorative of his visits to the United States, the last one being in 1911. The Count said to the correspondent.

respondent:
"I am an old man and I am looking at this new movement from a philosophic point of view, wondering if it will succeed. Certainly it is a most interesting the state of th experiment. I have been treated so far with every courtesy by the officials, but cannot pass an opinion, as my class has no longer any rights. The country is ruled by one class. Fortunately my future is assured, because I am past the

trum organized by the victors without asking the consent of the others." Jules Alpari, a prominent Communist, and Jules Sevressi, People's Commis

and Jules Sevrees!, People's Commis-sioner in charge of socialization of fac-tories, argue that Communism is the only method by which central Europe can be saved from total ruin. Capital-ism, they maintain, is unable to cope with the threat of bankruptcy, high wages and the unwillingness of laborers to work. They point out that under are obliged to accept a reasonable wage.

GERMAN MINERS DEFIANT.

trikers Will Repudiate Agree ments of Leaders.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, April 7 (delayed) .- The strike of the miners in the Ruhr industrial district has taken a new trend, the strik-ers devoting most of their efforts to bringing out the members of the unions and others who are still at work. The strikers have drawn up an appeal declaring that after the revolution the miners will not be bound by any agreement made with others unless canctioned by their own council. The miners repudiate the leaders of the four pudiate the leaders of the four largest miners' unions and declare they are no longer their representatives.

The appeal says that miners will decide the proper times for the occasion and resumption of the strike. They dispute the figures of the union officials as to the number of miners on strike. The strikers maintain that 381,009 men are out in 238 mines in the entire Rhine-Westphalian district. The union officials say 144,800 are on strike.

BRITISH FLIERS SOON TO TRY OUT PLANE

Wireless to Be Tested Thursday at Newfoundland.

look and express opinions that real progress is being made toward peace.

Shevik pressure against Odessa, the great Russian port on the Black Sea, was increasing, and intimated the imminent evacuation of the city by the mander Mackenzie Grieve, British avia-The Paris Matin said that the Allies made near the property of the probably be withdrawn ultimately to the Dniester, in order to proceed the property of the Essarabia and Rumania, and that the Isthmus of Perekop had been fortified for the protection of the Russian naval base of Sebastopol.

By the Associated Press.

By the Associated Press.

Induction are favorable. At present the soft to condition of the ground around the hangar makes it impossible to move the machine. It is expected the wireless equipment will be installed by Thursday, when tests will be made through the British Admiralty wireless station in the vicinity.

A contract for 1,000 gallons of gaso-

lene that was being held here for Capt. Hugo Sundstedt, a Swedish naval re-servist, who has applied for American citizenship papers, has been cancelled. He was planning a transatiantic flight from Hayonne, N. J., by way of New-foundland, and the cancellation is taken to indicate that he has either aban-doned the trip or chosen a different route.

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BLAME KAROLYI FOR ADMITS SLAYING 154 MAGDEBURG STRIKE COREANS IN SEOUL Robberies and Shootings Occur-Food Reserves Seized.

Ex-Premier Engineered Com- Director of Gendarmes Says Demonstrators Killed Seven Japanese.

None But Madmen Believe in Denies Police Made Insulting Allusions to Chris-

. tian Cross.

By the Associated Press Corea, April 1 (delayed) .-Japan in Corea is experiencing, as other nunist movement was engineered by countries have before, difficulties in as-Count Michael Karolyi, former Presi- similating an allen people. The general dent, to scare the Alites by the spectre impression in Seoul is that the independence movement among the Coreans is

> has come to a head in the period of the Peace Conference at Paris, from which apparently the Coreans expect much. Futh permeates the Coreans that the world sympathises with them and will help them finally to acquire the right of self-determination. Independence news is being secretly

Slumbering for years, the insurrection

Coreans are confident President Wilson upon Seoul Hill is presumed to indicate

Corean Shops All Closed.

The Associated Press correspondent, touring the city, found every Corean shop and place of business closed and shuttered. Occasionally white gowned Coreans stood on the sidewalks smoking long bamboo pipes and staring stolidly at the passers by. Foreigners as well as Coreans allege

serious maltreatment of those who have taken part in various demonstrations. The Union Severance Hospital, founded by L. H. Severance of Cleveland, has as patients from this cause twenty-four Coreans, including a boy of 15. Gen. Kojima, director of the gendarmes, in a statement to the Asso

Press, places the casualties to the police, gendarmes, soldiers and Japanese at fifty-six, of whom seven were killed, and to the Coreans at 45%, of whom 154 early mild treatment by the au-

thorriles, according to Gen. Kojima, was interpreted by the Coreans as evidence of weakness, and they began to resort to violence. He estimated that 20,000 took part in the demonstrations, armed with axes, knives and clubs, and the gendarmes were forced to employ severe measures. He regretted the bloodshed. The General appeared to be more con cerned about the allegation of Japaness crucities than about the insurrection which he believed was being mastered were tortured. Tortures were so fre quent in Corean history, he explained, the Coreans seemed to believe that they were being continued under the Japanes

He Admits Floggings.

future is assured, because I am past the working age and my son and girls have sufficient education to make their own way in the world.

"You may say that I think the Allies are responsible for such situations in Hungary. They are brought on by dallying and not making peace and leaving boundaries undefined. Also the so-called League of Nations is merely a trust organized by the victors without rising at Ping-Yang (110 miles north-

rising at Ping-Yang (110 miles north-west of Seoul) flogging was carried out effectively, and reduced the number of Those punished were immdiately treated by physicians, in order to prevent gangrene and other dangerou effects. No women were flogged. @ Gen. Kotima denied that the police had made insulting allusions to the Christian Commerce Halfed Because of Port

Cross.

(A Fekin despatch on March 12 reported that students of the Ping-Yang Presbyterian Theological School had been seized, stripped and tied to wooden crosses, which they were obliged to carry through the city, their captors saying that as their Father had borne for Buenos Ayres.

Labor Troubles There.

Burnos Arras, April 8.—As the result of the continued troubles in the port here orders have been sent to the United States not to load a single ton of freight for Buenos Ayres. the Cross they too should have the priv-

The mobs, according to the General, had destroyed thirty-eight public offices in Corea and fifty tramways. Eight hundred arrests had been made in Seoul. that American missionaries were in- garding the stoppage of freight.

Urges Troops to Be Mild.

Gen. Utsunomiya, commander of the Japanese army, has issued a proclamation to the troops to use their arms only as a last resort, and to treat the people charitably, sympathetically and in consonance with the spirit of Bushido and not to show hostility to the families of demonstrators. He adjures them especially not to hurt the foreign missionaries.

sionaries.

The missionary leaders have in-structed the missionaries to remain at their stations and not to travel in the interior. The schools are closed and mankestoes have been posted on some of the mission buildings threatening, if these are reopened, that the missionaries will be killed. A representative of the Japanese au-

thorities has requested the missionaries to use their influence with the Coreans to discontinue the independence movement. Through Bishop Welch the American Methodist missionaries have re-ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 8.—The first trial flight of the Sopwith airplane in which Harry Hawker and Lieut.-Come mander Mackenzie Grieve, British aviators, plan to cross the Atlantic, will be made next Saturday if weather conditions are favorable. At present the soft condition of the ground around the

Two Ships in Trouble at Sea. London, April 8.—The Norwegian ship Siam, from Charleston March 7 for Buenos Ayres, has arrived at Fayal leaking and with pumps choked. The French steamship Aden, from La Ro-chelle for New York, has been towed-into Lisbon with machinery damaged.

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ATTENDED BY RIOTS

By the Associated Press. COPENHAGEN, April 8. - Plundering and shooting attendant upon the general strike proclaimed by the Independent and Majority Socialists among the workmen at Magdeburg, capital of Prussian Saxony, are reported in despatches from that city. The warehouses containing the food reserves for the coming week are stormed and partly lestroyed and the reserves looted, the

damage exceeding \$100,000.

The police station also was stormed with the intention of releasing the prisoners in it, but the rioters were repuised after the building had been considerably famaged. Grenades and rifles were many persons were wounded. Government troops are advancing on the town, and conflicts are expected. Large portions of the garrison have joined the insurgents, and it is reported

that a quantity of arms has been dis-tributed to the workmen and former sol-diers from the citadel. The general strike was declared over the heads of the men's leaders. Eight thousand of the workmen attended a meeting this morning in the Domplats and resolved that the strike should con-tinue until the release of former Deputy

Brandes, who was arrested yesterday. The tram service has cassed. Herr Landsberg, Minister of Justice in the national German Government, was arrested yesterday at Madgeburg by members of regiments stationed there, a Madgeburg despatch reports. Gen. you Kleist, in command of the Fourth Army, and his staff also were arrested.
Herr Landsberg later was released

him to Brunswick was stopped at Helm-stad, a Berlin despatch says. The machine was accompanied by a strong escort of the insurgents, but the police at Helmstad disarmed them. Herr Landsberg went to the police headquarters

Later, when it was learned that an-other body of insurgent troops was ap-proaching. Herr Landsberg was speeded

also were arrested. Other arrests of Social Democrats and members of the bourgeoiste are planned.

The majority of the Magdeburg garvison sympathizes with the Independent Socialists, the message adds.

As a result of the arrest of Herrical Control of the arrest As a result of the arrest of Herr

Landsberg a state of siege was declared at Magdeburg and a sufficient force of troops was set in movement to bring those responsible to justice, according t Berlin semi-official statement. Stuttgart despatches declare that entire quiet prevails in that city after the recent disturbances. The shops have been reopened and the gas works have re-sumed operations. The Government has announced, however, that the state of as the Spartacans are preventing the re-

sumption of important industries.

A political movement of great importance is imminent in the region of Hamburg, reports from Berlin say. Drs. Herz and Hauffenberg, Spartacan leaders, it is added, have almost sucreeded in making themselves masters of the situation and in converting Hamburg and the region between Hamburg and Bremen into a Soviet republic. Advices from Muchelm dated yester-day say that the strike situation there

The gas and electric supplies have been shut off and the theatres and moving shut off and the theatres and moving picture houses closed.

At a meeting of delegates of all the Muelheim labor organizations, the despatches add, it was decided that even necessary work should no longer be performed, and that a general strike be proclaimed. The release of political prisoners was demanded and the disbanding of the volunteer military force. The

scame acute when the Iron workers

and tanners tomed the striking mine

RUENOS AVRES BARS FREIGHT

Representatives here of large steamship lines engaged in trade with Buenos Ayros said yesterday they had stopped booking freight for that port some time

VITAL PEACE POINTS REPORTED SETTLED

Terms Not Satisfactory to Everybody, But Not Dissatisfactory to All.

BELGIUM IS NOT IGNORED

Economic Council Plans to Get Most It Can Out of German Resources.

By G. S. ADAM. pecial Cable Despatch to THE BUN from th London Times Service.

ight, 1919; all rights reserved. PARIS. April 8 .- Looking at the situs ion as a whole it would appear clear that some time this month peace musbe signed. Hopes that this will be the case are based upon the fact that solution has been found in regard to reparation, use of labor and payment kind which, without satisfying every-body, at any rate has the merit of not displeasing everyone; that with regard to the Rhine as the military frontier of France no great difficulty need be anticipated and that a method has been found of giving satisfaction to French claims on the Saar coal field. These are the main difficulties which

have prevented actual peace with Ger-many hitherto. There are, of course, a whole host of other matters of minor mportance perhaps to the world at large tries directly concerned.

ries directly concerned.

Belgium seems likely now to have her epecial situation recognized, and there is ground for hoping that all pledges given by the British Ministers in regard to Belgium's fate after war not be entirely ignored. From the territorial point of view Belgian claims have received favorable consideration, and if are acted upon Germany in the peace treaty will be called upon to recognize Belgian rights over a curious little piece of neutral territory around Moresnet, as vell as over Prussian Moresnet.

The jagged edges of the Belgian from ler further south also will be rectifie renunciation by Germany in favor Belgium, of her rights over the whole of the Eupen and Makmody districts, where the population is very largely Wal-loon. A provision probably will be made in the peace preliminaries for recglum being submitted to the League of

Naturally the Helgian territorial deand these will in all probability not be onsidered in the peace treaty with Ger These problems probably will be left

for a direct arrangement between the countries concerned in a friendly manner. The Belgians have no desire, whatever to annex Dutch territory, but are ex-tremely desirous of coming to amicable arrangements through which Beigium and at the same time enable Holland to made with a view to safeguarding Dutch and Beigian interests in this direction. They are, naturally, various ways or foing this and of facilitating the process, for instance the insertion in the pea-treaty should Holland desire it, of dause providing for a study of the recti holiand at the mouth of the Ems, which would give Holiand proper access through national waters to Delfayl. In the same way the German salient into Dutch territory along the Rhine

might be reduced under the auspices of he League of Nations and Germany the peace treaty, might be called upon to renounce her rights in the districts of Cleve and Geldern and leave it to the League of Nations to restore the necessary to the new Dutch frontier.

Greek-Bulgarian lasue Settled. Greek territorial questions have been ractically settled and the southern from tier of Bulgaria has been laid down along general lines, subject, of course, to delimination by the international comin Corea and fifty tramways. Eight ago. They took this action, they said, to be expected of their leader, I remier 269 persons being held for trial. In the provinces 4.152 arrests had been made up to March 15. There was no evidence that American missionaries were ingarding the stoppage of freight.

Li Hung Chang

Li Hung Chang declined to

go to the races because he said

it was already established

thatonehorsecouldrunfaster

than another. Why should

a man look at machine-made

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treaty whether they will have their ac-cess to the sea through Cavalla Dedea-gatch or through Salonica. The Greeks undertake to give the Bulgarians, under supervision of the five big Powers, full liberty for trade communications in the

Aegan through the port selected. The Greeks have undertaken to spect religious rights, notably those of the Moslems, in territories which will be acquired by Greece and also to accept under the supervision of the five Powers the necessary safeguards for the interests of the ethnical minorities.

Within two years of the signing of the treaty Bulgarian citisens over 18 years

of age domiciled in the territory will b

of age domiciled in the territory will be allowed to adopt Bulgarian or Greek nationality. These having adopted Bulgarian citizenship shall within a year move to Bulgaria and shall be allowed to take with them all their personal property of any kind.

Preparations for peace are in some respects more advanced than the peace itself and all sorts of arrangements have been considered by the supreme economic. their and all forth of arrangements only been considered by the supreme economic council with a view to meeting the curi-ous economic transitional period which will follow the signing of the preliminary peace with Germany

Getting the Most From Germany The problem the Supreme Economic Council has to meet is delicate. They have to find, as it were, a head point at which Germany will be producing her utmost in order to meet the allied claim for reparation and at the same tim for reparation and at the same time prevent the injury of allied trade and industry by too much activity in Ger-

A blacklist of articles of export which are forbidden have been drawn up. It includes coal, coke, paper, wax pulp, timber, dyestuff products, iron, steel, sugar, window glass, machine tools, machine to chinery and electric machines and their parts. Naturally the probletion already in force on the export of gold, silver and securities will be maintained. The blacklist has been drawn up not

with a view to preventing Germany from exporting the articles which form it, but claims upon German resources of that mature. Therefore Germany would be allowed to avone. and obtaining for allied industry allowed to export prohibited goods, al-ways, of course, with the exception of war material, provided that the silled

war material, provided that the allied Governments be entitled to the purchase of those goods at reasonable prices.

It has been suggested that a commission representing the allied Governments should meet the Germans once a month and effect an agreement with regard to prices and requirements for the ensuing month. It is considered that the allied requirements will not exceed more than two-thirds of the available supplies and Germany will be allowed to export the remaining third of these commodities to neutral countries. Months obtained un der this system of trade will be credited to Germany against the delivery of food stuffs.

Lifting Ban on Correspondence. Measures tending to relax the allied control of German correspondence also have been considered, and it is understood the Allies are prepared to permit the Germans to correspond freely in plain language or in allied languages

with neutral traders. reference to exports of gold or securi-les. Goods will be allowed to be im-ported freely into German-Austria under control of an allied commission whose duty will be to see to it that no supplies Hungary.

The broad aspect of shipping condi-

tions has been under review and in all probability the peace treaty will include clauses under which allied shipping will be assured equal treatment with Geralso to prevent German state subsidies to national shipping through a form of tariffs or otherwise. Restrictions on im-migration traffic will be removed.

By the Associated Press.

COBLENZ, March 18 (correspondence) Private Arthur E. Baker of Company —Private Arthur E. Baker of Company A. Third Machine Gun Battalion, Third Division, reported as missing in action in the Argonne on October 4, was arrested in Cobleng recently on a charge of being absent without leave Baker, whose home is in Syracuse, N. Y. refused to tell the military police where he has spent the time he was reported as missipent the United States and the west coast of South America."

Rio Rejecta Russian Agent.

Rio Jansino, April 8.—The police to-day prevented the landing from the Dutch steamer Gelria of a Russian named Ledimin Chinnit, who claims to be a representative of the Russian Soviet Government. Later the steamship proceeded on her way to Buenos authentic despatches concerning happen-Aires with the Russian on board. Ings throughout the world.

AN ART

Some foods tickle the palate without furnishing much real nourishment-that is only natural.

Others are very nourishing, but not particularly pleasing to the palate—that too is natural.

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CLOSER RELATIONS WITH CHILE URGED

Mutual Understanding Is Road to Stronger Bond, Says Senor Yanez.

NEW. ORLEAN:, April 8 .- Mutual nderstanding between the people of the United States and the people of Chile will be followed by "close business re-lationship, investment of American del-lars in Chilean enterprises and a solid ond of friendship cemented by substantial business dealings." Chilean financial mission, asserted here to-day at a luncheon given in honor of

Other members of the embassy which rrived here to-day for a tour of the United States in an effort to promote closer commercial relationship between this country and Chile are Juan Enrique Tocernal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Augusto Villanueva, president of the

Bank of Chile.
Oir. Yanez said the mission was particularly interested in establishing regu-lar steamship sailings between ports of the United States and Chile. "Our

one of the leading newspapers of Chile, declared that the recently inaugurated South American service of the Associated Press filled a long feit want in South American newspaper offices and gave the South American members of the As-sociated Press an opportunity to serve their readers with intelligently edited,



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